

The William S. Richardson School of Law



1986-87
University of Hawaii
at Manoa
The William S. Richardson
School of Law

NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the William S. Richardson School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Administrative Office in the School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, 96822, (808) 948-7966.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.

IN MEMORIAM

Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt was a student at the William S. Richardson School of Law from 1981 until her death on February 23, 1986. Throughout her life, Francell Marquardt was dedicated to the service of the Pacific Island nations. Fran strove to understand her Samoan, Hawaiian and Chinese heritage and to assist her people in building a rich and independent future. She believed that education was vital to enable native people to preserve their cultures and to maintain their place in the world community.

A scholarship for Pacific Islands students has been established in her memory at the School of Law.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

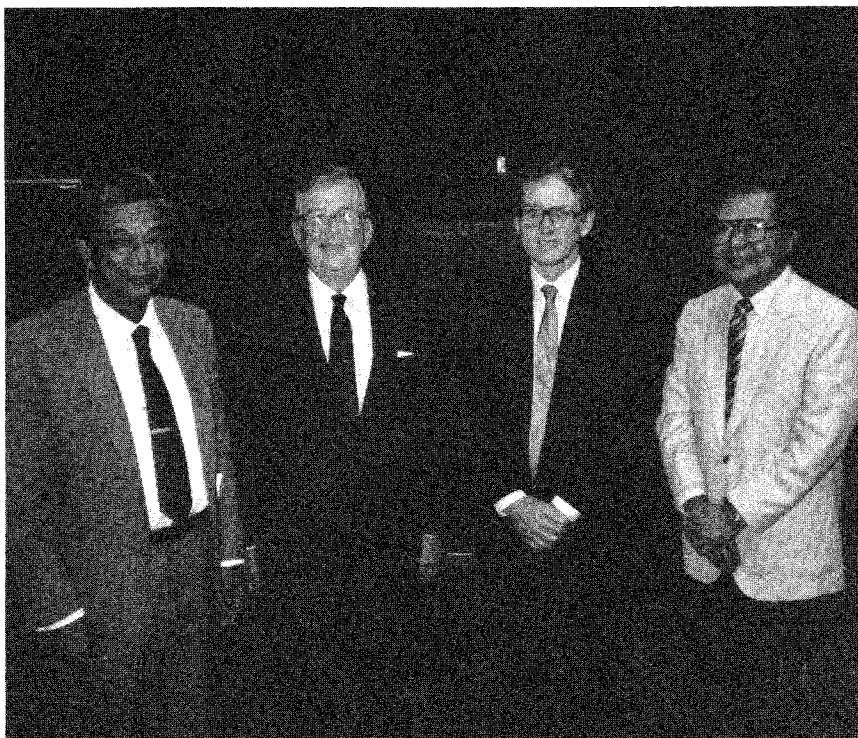
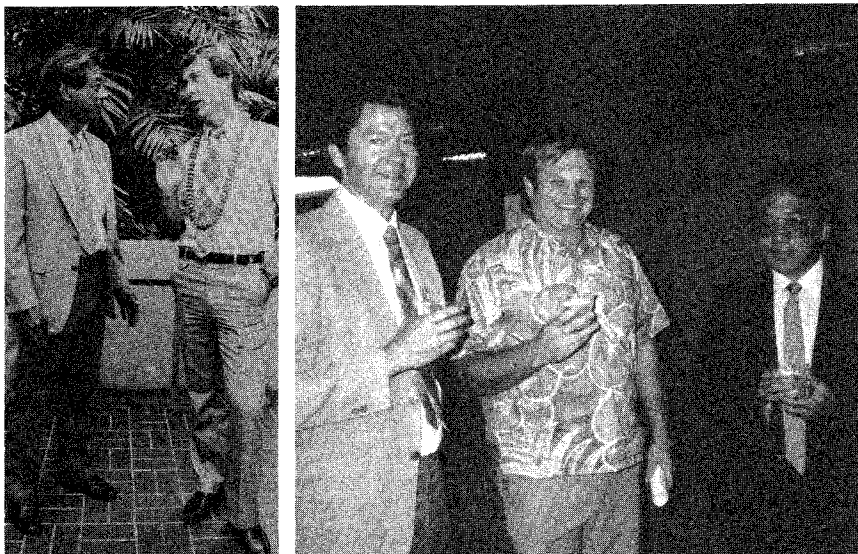
The William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii's Manoa Campus now begins its 14th year of instruction. We are still a young institution, in our formative years, but our future is secure and our opportunities limitless. Each year our graduates increase our school's representation among the private and public lawyers in the Hawaii State Bar, in elective office, and now in mainland states and foreign countries as well.

The Law School is a resource for the State of Hawaii. Our student externs provide legal services in state offices and for private practitioners. Faculty members have been generous in their time and commitment to government agencies needing counsel and expertise. Most importantly, Hawaii's sons and daughters have an opportunity for a professional education that might otherwise be unobtainable.

With the support of the State and our many private benefactors, we are enriching our Juris Doctor curriculum, and we are reaching out to the world beyond Hawaii's shores to establish ties with students, scholars and governments through our work in Pacific and Asian studies.

It is a pleasure to welcome the entering class of 1986 to this community. You are joining talented men and women in a still new and growing institution dedicated to legal scholarship and strengthening its national reputation. You have chosen to be a part of that enterprise in this second decade. It promises to be a rich and rewarding experience for all of us.

Dean Jeremy T. Harrison



Top left: Former Chief Justice William S. Richardson with Professor Ronald Brown, Director of the Summer Law Institute 1986 and Interim Director of the Pacific Asian Legal Studies Program. *Top right:* Professor Jon Van Dyke, former Alumni Association President Jim Williston, and Professor Eric Yamamoto at a reception honoring Distinguished Visiting Professor John Honnold. *Bottom:* Former Chief Justice William S. Richardson, Distinguished Visiting Professor John O. Honnold, Dean Jeremy T. Harrison and Chief Justice Herman T. F. Lum on the occasion of Professor Honnold's lecture, "Beyond the Reef: Uniform Law for International Trade."

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**UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW
ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1986-87**

FALL SEMESTER 1986

August 18-22 (M-F)	Required Orientation and Legal Method Seminar for First-Year Students
August 25 (M)	First Day of Instruction for Second- and Third-Year Law Students
August 25-29 (M-F)	Law School and University Registration for New, Returnee & Transfer Students; Academic Advising
August 29 (F)	Registration for Pre-Admission Students
September 1 (M)	Holiday: Labor Day
	Application Deadline for Transfer Students for Spring 1987
September 3 (W)	Law School Convocation
September 12 (F)	Last Day to Register; Last Day to "Add;" Last Day for Fall Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
September 19 (F)	Last Day to Withdraw from Classes
October 13 (M)	Holiday: Discoverers' Day
October 31 (F)	Last Day for Instructors to Submit "I" Removal Grades to Records Office
November 4 (T)	Holiday: General Election
November 11 (T)	Holiday: Veterans' Day
November 27 (Th)	Holiday: Thanksgiving Day
November 28 (F)	Noninstructional Day
December 6 (Sa)	Last Day of Instruction for Law School
December 8-10 (M-W)	Study Period for Law School
December 11-20 (Th-Sa)	Final Examinations for Law School
December 20 (Sa)	Fall Semester Ends
December 21 (Su)	Commencement

SPRING SEMESTER 1987

January 12-16 (M-F)	Law School Academic Advising
January *	Law School and University Registration
January 19 (M)	First Day of Instruction for Law School
February 6 (F)	Last Day to Register; Last Day to "Add;"
February 13 (F)	Last Day to Withdraw from Classes; Last Day for Spring Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
February 16 (M)	Holiday: Presidents' Day
March 1 (Su)	Application Deadline for Persons Applying to Law School for Fall Semester 1987
March 23-28 (M-Sa)	Spring Recess
March 26 (W)	Holiday: Kuhio Day
April 1 (W)	Last Day for Instructors to Submit "I" Removal Grades to Records Office
April 17 (F)	Holiday: Good Friday
May 1 (F)	Application Deadline for Transfer Students for Fall 1987
May 2 (Sa)	Last Day of Instruction for Law School
May 4-6 (M-W)	Study Period for Law School
May 7-16 (Th-Sa)	Final Examinations for Law School
May 16 (Sa)	Spring Semester Ends
May 17 (Su)	Commencement
May 18 (M)	Law School Commencement

*See Registration Information Bulletin.

University Administration

BOARD OF REGENTS

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UNIVERSITY

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Benjamin Young, Vice-President for Student Affairs
Kenji Sumida, Associate Vice-President for Planning, Policy, and Budget
Doris Ching, Assistant to the President

DEANS, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

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Charles H. Lamoureux, Associate Dean, Colleges of Arts and Sciences
Beatrice T. Yamasaki, Associate Dean, Colleges of Arts and Sciences
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Deane E. Neubauer, College of Social Sciences
Robert L. Pecsok, College of Natural Sciences
Richard K. Seymour, Languages, Linguistics and Literature, College of Arts and Sciences
H. David Bess, College of Business Administration
Joseph W. Choy, College of Continuing Education and Community Service
John P. Dolly, College of Education
Paul C. Yuen, College of Engineering
Noel P. Kefford, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
Howard P. McKaughan, Graduate Division
Elmer E. Botsai, School of Architecture
Jeremy Harrison, School of Law
Miles M. Jackson, Graduate School of Library Studies
Terence A. Rogers, School of Medicine
Jean J. L. Lum, School of Nursing
Jerrold M. Michael, School of Public Health
Daniel S. Sanders, School of Social Work
Chuck Y. Gee, School of Travel Industry Management
Victor Kobayashi, Summer Session

School of Law Administrative Officers, Faculty, Librarians and Staff*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Jeremy T. Harrison
Dean and
Professor of Law

BS, University of San Francisco, 1957
JD, University of San Francisco Law School, 1960
LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the U.S. Court of Claims, Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he was a member of the faculty for 19 years. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Sellassie I University, Ethiopia and at the Hastings College of Law and the University of California at Davis. From 1977-79 he served as Associate Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Law. He returned to Hawaii in August, 1984 as Associate Dean and was appointed Dean in October, 1985.

Gregory K. Tanaka
Associate Dean

BA, Williams College, 1970
MAT, New Mexico State University, 1972
MBA, Harvard University, 1974
JD, Georgetown University, 1980

Associate Dean Tanaka came to the Law School from the Hawaii State Office of the Public Defender, where he was a trial attorney and appeals section chief. Before obtaining his legal education, Associate Dean Tanaka was an operations analyst for the Office of the Secretary of HEW in Washington, DC and Associate Director of Admissions and Financial Aid for the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University. In 1978, he was selected to be a judicial intern at the United States Supreme Court.

Joanne K. Punu
Director of Student Services

BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1969
MA, University of Hawaii, 1972
MBA, University of Hawaii, 1985

Ms. Punu recently joined the administrative staff after serving as the Director of MBA Admissions for the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley. She previously worked at the East-West Center for 15 years in a variety of student services related positions, including housing, student affairs and counseling, alumni development, and student activities and organizations. Her last position at the Center was as Special Assistant to the Dean of Student Affairs. Ms. Punu has also lived and worked in Malaysia and on Niue Island.

Alan M. Sasai
Fiscal Officer

BA, University of Hawaii, 1977

Before joining the School of Law in 1982, Mr. Sasai served as an Administrative Officer at the Institute for Astronomy where he was responsible for the general administration of planetary science programs and telescope operations for the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility and the UH 2.24 Meter Telescope at the Mauna Kea Observatory. Prior to that, he served as Administrative and Fiscal Support Specialist with the College of Education, and from 1977-79, he was a Budget Analyst with the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

*Subject, at this printing, to budgetary or BOR approval in some instances.

PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY

John L. Barkai
Professor of Law

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Barkai has been the Director of the Clinical Programs since he joined the faculty in 1978. He has also taught Evidence and Criminal Procedure. His most recent publications deal with the psychology of lawyering skills. Professor Barkai teaches trial advocacy and office skills courses for lawyers in continuing legal education programs, and has been involved in mediation as an alternative to the adversary system. From 1973 to 1978, Professor Barkai was an Associate Professor at Wayne State Law School, and prior to that was a trial attorney with the Legal Aid and Defender Association in Detroit.

Charles D. Booth
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, Yale University, 1981
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1984

Following his graduation from Yale University where he was Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Booth has been practicing corporate law in New York City where he was an associate with Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton. He has also worked summers for a solicitor's firm in London while he was a Pupil in Barristers' chambers at the Inns of Court. Professor Booth is joining the School of Law faculty this year and will teach Bankruptcy law, Negotiable Instruments, Remedies, and Legal Methods Seminar.

Addison M. Bowman
Professor of Law

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963
LLM, Georgetown University, 1964

Formerly Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Bowman joined this law faculty in 1975. He served as reporter to the Judicial Council and Interim Committees that produced the Hawaii Rules of Evidence, and authored the Commentaries that appear in *Hawaii Rev. Stat.* ch. 626 (Special Pamphlet 1980). He authored the *Hawaii Criminal Benchbook* (1982). He received Manoa's prestigious Robert W. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service in 1980 and the HAPA Outstanding Professor of Law Award in 1983. Bowman serves as a consultant to the Judiciary of Hawaii and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia, and conducts judicial education and training programs here and in Micronesia. He is a charter member and bencher of Honolulu's American Inn of Court IV. His courses include Criminal Justice, Evidence, and Legal Method Seminar.

Ronald C. Brown
Professor of Law

BS, University of Toledo, 1965
JD, University of Toledo, 1968
LLM, University of Michigan, 1970

Formerly Professor of Law on the Faculty of William and Mary School of Law, Professor Brown joined the faculty at Hawaii in 1981 and has also served as Associate Dean, Interim Director of the Pacific Asian Legal Studies Program, and Director of the Summer Law Institute. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, acting as private impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes, and serving as state-appointed public fact-finder in Hawaii public sector disputes. Professor Brown's teaching specialties include private and public sector labor law, arbitration and negotiation, Asia-Pacific comparative labor law, and employment discrimination. He has authored numerous articles and lectured in China, Korea, Japan, Australia and the Pacific Islands on comparative labor law topics.

David L. Callies
Professor of Law

AB, DePauw University, 1965
JD, University of Michigan, 1968
LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969

Professor Callies came to the law school in 1978 following a decade of adjunct teaching and private practice where he counseled local, state and national government agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the author of *Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawaii*, and co-author of *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of state land use legislation; *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control; and *Cases and Materials on Land Use*. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and is serving on several state and county advisory committees dealing with these issues. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research and service and was awarded a UHM Campus Merit Award in 1983. He has lectured in American Samoa, China and England and surveyed land and environmental laws in Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador and Canada in 1983-84.

Williamson B. C. Chang
Associate Professor of Law

AB, Princeton, 1972
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975

Professor Chang, born and reared in Hawaii, received his undergraduate degree in Asian Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He received his law degree from Boalt Hall where he was an editor of the law review. Subsequently he clerked for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the United States District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in Jurisprudence and Corporation Law, he has been and is a principal investigator on research projects examining water rights in Hawaii, American Samoa and Micronesia. He has served as a Special Deputy Attorney General representing the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court in the *McBryde* water rights case. He received a grant to study "Zen, Law and Language" from the American Bar Foundation in Japan. He also received the University of Hawaii's Merit Award with Distinction in 1981.

John P. Craven
Professor of Law

BSCE, Cornell University, 1946
MSCE, California Institute of Technology, 1947
PhD, University of Iowa, 1951
JD, George Washington University, 1958

Dr. Craven has had long and varied experience in professional endeavors which have benefited from both his legal and technological expertise. He has served as chief scientist in projects involving ocean and deep ocean technology in both civilian and military areas. Before becoming Dean of Marine Programs and professor of Ocean Engineering at the University of Hawaii in 1970, he was a member of the faculty at MIT. He is currently Director of the Law of the Sea Institute, and Board Chairman of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii. He is also the Governor's Marine Affairs Advisor. Dr. Craven has published extensively on subjects related to ocean engineering and the law of the sea, and in addition to being named Marine Affairs Advisor and principal investigator of the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory, is a member of the Law of the Sea Technical Advisory Committee for the US Department of State. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and serves on numerous ocean policy committees of the National Academy of Science.

Jay Dratler, Jr.
Associate Professor of Law

AB, with great distinction, University of California, Berkeley, 1966
MS, University of California, San Diego, 1968
PhD, University of California, San Diego, 1971
JD, magna cum laude, Harvard University, 1978

Professor Dratler is joining the School of Law faculty this year and will teach Antitrust, Intellectual Property, Second Year Seminar and Legal Methods Seminar. Following his graduation from the University of California where he completed his degree in Physics and was Phi Beta

Kappa, he earned his Master's degree and doctorate in physics at the University of California where he was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow. He spent a year as an NSF-NATO Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Cambridge in England, researching geophysical instrumentation, and subsequently was Research Seismologist with the University of California and, later, a geophysicist in charge of instrument development with the US Geological Survey. Since 1978, Professor Dratler has been practicing law in San Francisco and in Silicon Valley. In addition to his teaching, he will be involved in the legal aspects of high technology development in the State of Hawaii.

Philip Elman
Visiting Professor of Law

AB, City College of New York, 1936
LLB, Harvard University, 1939

Professor Elman has enjoyed several careers in the law as public servant, private practitioner, and teacher. After clerking for Judge Calvert Magruder (US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit) and US Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, he served for sixteen years as Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States, and briefed and argued numerous important cases before the US Supreme Court. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him to the Federal Trade Commission where he served as a Commissioner for the next ten years. He received a Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1967. Since 1971, he has been counsel to a large firm in Washington DC, has taught at Georgetown University Law Center, and has engaged in various public interest and *pro bono* activities.

Katherine H. Federle
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Pomona College, 1980
JD, cum laude, University of Puget Sound, 1983
LLM, Georgetown University, 1986

Professor Federle joins the law faculty this year following her completion of her LLM as a Prettyman Fellow at the Georgetown University Law Center where she supervised a defense clinic. She earned her JD *cum laude* from the University of Puget Sound where she was managing Editor of the Law Review and President of the Puget Sound Law Foundation. At Pomona College, where she completed her baccalaureate, she was named the "Outstanding Senior History Student" and was elected to Mortar Board. She was a trial attorney with the Snohomish County Public Defender in Washington for one year. Professor Federle will teach Litigation Workshop and Lawyering Skills and will supervise externships.

Jeffrey M. Gaba
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, magna cum laude, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1973
JD, Columbia University, 1976

Jeffrey M. Gaba, Associate Professor of Law at Southern Methodist University, will be visiting in the spring semester, 1987, and teaching Environmental Law. He earned his J.D. in 1976 from Columbia University where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar and the Notes and Comments Editor of the Columbia Journal of Environmental Law. He earned his B.A. in Anthropology, *magna cum laude*, at the University of California at Santa Barbara. He clerked for Chief Justice Edward Pringle of the Colorado Supreme Court and was Acting Assistant General Counsel at the Environmental Protection Agency from 1977 to 1981. In 1981 he joined the Law Faculty at Southern Methodist University.

Hiroiyuki Hata
Visiting Colleague

LLB, Kyoto University, 1954

Professor Hata, a Professor of Law at Hiroshima University in Japan, visited the School of Law in 1986 under sponsorship of the USIA grant supporting faculty exchange between the two institutions. Since 1968, he has served as Human Rights Commissioner of the Ministry of Justice since 1968, and has been President of Hiroshima's Building Commission since 1974. Professor Hata was a participant in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University (1963-64) and at the Columbia University Law School (1970-71) under auspices of the American Studies Program of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Iwao Hirata
Visiting Colleague

BJur, Kyoto University, 1954
LLM, Kyoto University, 1957
LSE, University of London, 1965
London School of Economics

Professor Hirata is a Professor of Business and Labor Law at Hiroshima University Faculty of Law and visited the School of Law in 1986 under provisions of a three-year University Affiliation Program grant sponsored by the United States Information Agency. Professor Hirata has been a member of the Committee on Drugs, Cosmetics and Medical Instruments of Hiroshima Prefecture since 1976, and has served as Special Commissioner of the Inquiry Commission on Large Size Retailers of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry since 1982. He has been Director of the Evening School of the Department of Law at Hiroshima University since 1983.

Amy H. Kastely
Associate Professor of Law

BA, University of Chicago, 1973
JD, University of Chicago, 1977

Professor Kastely joined the Law School faculty in 1982. She was a Visiting Professor here in 1981 and taught in the Mandel Clinic of the University of Chicago Law School from 1979 to 1981. She was associate editor of the University of Chicago *Law Review* and served as Law Clerk to U.S. District Judge Bernard M. Decker for two years. Professor Kastely teaches Contracts, Family Law, and Commercial Law. Professor Kastely was chosen by the faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1984-85 academic year, and is the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor.

Toshikazu Kitawaki
Visiting Scholar

LLB, Nihon University, 1956
LLM, Keio University, 1958

Professor Kitawaki conducted special research at the School of Law and participated in the Summer Law Institute 1986 as a consultant. With major interests in Anglo-American law, contract law and international business transactions, he has taught at Komazawa University and Kokushikan University, and pursued advanced study at Stanford University School of Business and the University of California School of Law at Berkeley.

Victor Li
Adjunct Professor of Law

BA, Columbia University, 1961
LLB, Columbia University, 1964
LLM, Harvard University, 1965
SJD, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Li became the President of the East-West Center in 1981 after having been the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearn Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School since 1972. Before joining the Stanford faculty, Professor Li taught at the University of Michigan for two years and at Columbia for three years. He has taught Chinese Comparative Law and Law in Radically Different Cultures, a comparative law course he developed at Stanford, at the William S. Richardson School of Law. Professor Li is assisting the School of Law in developing its program of Pacific and Asian Legal Studies.

Allison Lynde
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude,
University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1970
MA, New York University, 1978
JD, New York University, 1978

Professor Lynde worked as a social work technician at the Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center as well as the Hawaii State Senate after earning his BA at UH. He then enrolled at New York University in a joint degree program through which he earned both a JD and an MA in Political Science in 1978. He was awarded a public interest law internship while a student at NYU. Upon his return to the islands he worked for one year for the Legislative Auditor and since then has been in private practice. He has taught at West Oahu College where he was nominated for excellence in teaching and has been the Director of the Pre-Admission Program at the School of Law since 1981.

Mari Matsuda
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, Arizona State University, 1975
JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1980
LLM, Harvard University, 1983

Professor Matsuda achieved an unusually distinguished academic record as a law student receiving numerous honors and awards. While in law school, she served as tutor for students in the Pre-Admission Program for two years, and was also a member of the *Law Review* and Moot Court team. After graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Herbert Y. C. Choy of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and then practiced with a Honolulu labor law firm. Her publications are in the areas of torts, civil rights, and legal history. Professor Matsuda is active in community affairs, serving on the boards of directors of the Legal Aid Society and the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation, and contributing voluntary legal services to various civil rights organizations.

Tsuneo Matsumoto
Visiting Colleague

LLB, Kyoto University, 1974
LLM, Kyoto University, 1976

Professor Matsumoto is a member of the Law faculty at Hiroshima University where he teaches civil law and is visiting the School of Law under auspices of the USIA faculty exchange grant between the two institutions. He has studied at the Goethe Institut Stipendiat in Freiburg, Germany, and between 1981-83, was a Visiting Scholar at the Columbia University School of Law as a Nitobe Fellow sponsored by the International House of Japan.

Richard S. Miller
Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller came to Hawaii in 1973 to help found the new University of Hawaii School of Law. He earned his law degree at Boston University School of Law, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Boston University Law Review*. Following graduation, Professor Miller practiced law in Boston before entering Yale Law School as the recipient of a Sterling-Ford Fellowship to study for a Master of Laws degree. A law teacher since 1959, Miller taught for six years at Wayne State University School of Law and eight years at the Ohio State University College of Law, where he also served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs, before leaving for Hawaii. His principal areas of teaching and research included Torts and Conflict of Laws. While teaching at the University of Hawaii School of Law, he assisted in the founding of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education, the Hawaii Council on Legal Education for Youth, and the University's Legal Assistant Program. Professor Miller has served as the Law School's Associate Dean (1976-77) and as Dean (1981-84). In addition to publishing many scholarly articles, Professor Miller's special interest in teaching youth about the legal system resulted in the publication of his booklet, *Courts and the Law: An Introduction to Our Legal System*, which has been widely used in high schools across the nation since 1970. Professor Miller will be on leave during the 1986-87 academic year. For the Fall Semester 1987, he will participate in a USA-supported University Affiliation Program for Faculty Exchange with the Hiroshima Faculty of Law in Japan.

Ved P. Nanda
Distinguished Visiting Scholar and
Director of Pacific and Asian Legal Studies

BA, Panjab University, India
MA, Panjab University, India
LLM, Delhi University, India
LLM, Northwestern University

Professor Nanda is visiting from the University of Denver where he has been a member of the faculty of law since 1970 and Director of the International Legal Studies Program since 1972. He is currently the Secretary-General of the World Association of Law Professors and a member of the Editorial Board of the *American Journal of Comparative Law*. Professor Nanda has taught at other law schools in the United States as well as Mexico, England and France. He has published extensively on the law of international business transactions, human rights, litigating international matters in U.S. courts, environmental rights and other related areas. He will teach Comparative Law and International Business Transactions.

John E. Pickron
 Librarian
 Associate Professor of Law

BA, Tulane University, 1964
MS, Louisiana State University, 1967
JD, Loyola University, 1975

Joining the faculty in 1983 as Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, Mr. Pickron was previously Associate Law Librarian and Director of Legal Research and Writing at the Tulane Law School. He had been at Tulane since 1970 and had served as Acquisition Librarian, Reference Librarian, and Assistant Law Librarian. In addition, he was Visiting Law Librarian through a fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law in Hamburg, Germany, during 1981, 1983, and 1985.

Mr. Pickron, whose undergraduate degree was in history and German, completed graduate library studies at Louisiana State prior to receiving his law degree from Loyola University in New Orleans. He also pursued German language studies in 1964 and again in 1977 at the Goethe Institute in Munich, Germany. He is the author of published work in both English and German.

Randall W. Roth
 Professor of Law

BS, summa cum laude, Regis College, 1970
JD, University of Denver, 1974
LLM, University of Miami, 1975

Professor Roth specializes in the areas of taxation and estate planning. He has written nine Continuing Legal Education books and numerous articles. He is also active in presenting continuing legal education programs for lawyers, certified public accountants, trust officers and Internal Revenue Service agents. He has been named "Professor of the Year" at both Hamline and Washburn law schools, where he has previously taught, and has received various awards for his work in continuing legal education programs. In addition to his legal training, Professor Roth is a certified public accountant.

Kyong-Lim Seo
 Visiting Scholar

BA, Cheju National University, 1966
LLM, Korea University, 1973
LLD, Korea University, 1983

Professor Seo is a member of the faculty of Cheju National University's Department of Law in Cheju, Korea. He will visit the Law School for the academic year 1986-87 and conduct research in American corporate law.

Jon Van Dyke
 Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching Constitutional Law and International Law, and served as Associate Dean from 1980 to 1982. He taught previously at the Hastings College of Law, University of California for five years, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC, for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke is currently the University's representative on the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute. He has written two books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977), and recently edited *Consensus and Confrontation: The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention* (1985). He has also written numerous articles and since coming to Hawaii, Professor Van Dyke has worked on problems related to the State's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, nuclear waste, and other issues involving the law-of-the-sea in the Pacific. Since 1979, Professor Van Dyke has been affiliated with the law faculty and East-West Center, where he has been involved in interdisciplinary projects related to ocean resources.

John W. Wade
 Wallace S. Fujiyama
 Distinguished Visiting
 Professor of Law

BA, University of Mississippi
JD, University of Mississippi
LLM, Harvard University
SJD, Harvard University

Professor Wade has had a long and distinguished career in legal education. He was named professor of law at Vanderbilt University in 1947, and in 1952, was named Dean of the School of Law, in which capacity he served for twenty years. He has been Dean Emeritus and Distinguished Professor Emeritus at Vanderbilt University since 1981. From 1973-76, Dean Wade was the national President for the Order of the Coif. He has held leadership positions in the American Judicature Society, the American Association of Law Schools and the American Law Institute. He has held visiting professorships at the University of Texas, Columbia University, Cornell, the University of Missouri-Columbia, College of William and Mary, the University of Michigan and Pepperdine. His extensive publications include *Cases and Materials on Torts* (with Prosser and Schwartz), *Cases and Materials on Restitution*, and *Cases and Materials on Legal Methods* (with others). Professor Wade will teach Torts II and Advanced Torts in Spring semester 1987.

T. C. Wang
 Visiting Colleague

JD, National Taiwan University, 1967

Professor Wang conducted special research on consumer law in the U.S. at the Law School. Following receipt of his law degree, he studied at Munich University and in 1977 was elected a visiting member of the Faculty of Law at Cambridge University. He has been a visiting professor at the Free University of Berlin and has taught law at National Taiwan University since 1972, serving as chairman of the Law Department from 1973-76.

Eric K. Yamamoto
 Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1975
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1978

Professor Yamamoto comes to the Law School following seven years of private practice with a large Honolulu law firm. A native of Hawaii, he received numerous academic honors during his undergraduate years, including the Hormann Prize, awarded for outstanding research in social science, a discipline in which he has also published. While pursuing his legal education, Professor Yamamoto clerked for firms in both California and Hawaii and served as law clerk for trial and appellate courts in California. Since entering the practice of law, Professor Yamamoto has been active as a member of the Board of Directors of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation and a member and officer of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society and has performed significant *pro bono* legal work, most recently with the reopening of the Korematsu Japanese internment cases. He will teach a Legal Method Seminar, Civil Procedure, and Administrative Law during the 1986-87 academic year.

SUMMER LAW INSTITUTE VISITING FACULTY, 1986

Robert Randle Edwards
 Visiting Professor of Law

AB, Harvard University, 1956
AM, Harvard University, 1964
JD, Harvard University, 1965

Since 1983, Professor Edwards has been a member of the law faculty and Director of the Center for Chinese Legal Studies at Columbia University. He participated in the Summer Law Institute 1986, teaching the China portion of the course in International Business Transactions and acting as consultant for the SLI conference on Doing Business with the People's Republic of China and Korea, and International Commercial Arbitration in Asia. Professor Edwards has been advisor to the China Committee of the American Bar Association since 1978 and is presently Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education Exchange With China.

Bruce Allan Harlow
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, University of Washington, 1954
LLB, University of Washington, 1957

Bruce Harlow, Rear Admiral USN (ret), served from 1981 to 1983 as the Department of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff Representative for Ocean Policy Affairs. During that period he was appointed Vice Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. In this capacity, he played a key role in uniting the Western maritime nations in opposing compromise on navigation and overflight provisions of the LOS treaty. Earlier, Harlow held positions as Force Judge Advocate for the U.S. Pacific forces and as Assistant Services Command. There he developed and coordinated U.S. policy and legal positions with respect to maritime and military concerns. He is currently a consultant to the U.S. Air Force in international law, and he lectures at the Naval War College on Law of the Sea and Law of War issues. He participated in the Summer Law Institute 1986 where he was a member of the faculty for the Workshop on Transnational Ocean Law and a consultant for the Law and Terrorism Conference.

Dan Fenno Henderson
Visiting Professor of Law

AB, Whitman College, 1944
AB, University of Michigan, 1945
LLB, Harvard University, 1949
PhD, University of California, Berkeley, 1955
LLD, Whitman College, 1983

Professor Henderson, who is a member of the law faculty at the University of Washington, Seattle, and Director of the Asian Law Program at that institution, taught International Business Transactions in the Summer Law Institute 1986 at the University of Hawaii. An eminent specialist on Japanese law, Professor Henderson is the author of numerous books dealing with the Japanese legal process, including *The Constitution of Japan: The First Twenty Years, 1947-67*, *Foreign Enterprise in Japan: Law and Policies*, and *Civil Procedure in Japan* (with C. J. Hattori). A consultant to the Asia Foundation since 1965 and to the Battelle Institute since 1967, Professor Henderson has taught at Harvard, at Monash University, and was a Visiting fellow at Wolfson College, Cambridge.

Frank E. A. Sander
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, Harvard University, 1949
LLB, Harvard University, 1952

Professor Sander has been Bussey Professor at Harvard University where he directs the Harvard Program of Dispute Resolution. He served as law clerk to Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court (1953-54), and was with the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. Professor Sander serves on the Special Committee on Dispute Resolution of the American Bar Association, and the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association. He taught Alternative Dispute Resolution in the Summer Law Institute 1986 at the School of Law.

WALLACE S. FUJIYAMA
DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW

Thanks to the generosity of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd. and of the legion of friends of distinguished Honolulu attorney and former University Regent Wallace S. Fujiyama, an endowment fund has been established to honor Mr. Fujiyama. The endowment enables the School of Law to bring the nation's most distinguished legal scholars to the School for one or more semesters each academic year. Each such scholar is designated the "Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law". Those who have taught or are committed to teach under these auspices are:

Allan F. Smith	Fall, 1984
John O. Honnold	Spring, 1986
John W. Wade	Spring, 1987
Vern Countryman	Spring, 1988
Irving Younger	Spring, 1989

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS*

Leonard F. Alcantara
Attorney, Honolulu

BS, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 1960
JD, William and Mary, 1971

Richard R. Clifton
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Princeton University, 1972
JD, Yale University, 1975

C. F. Damon, Jr.
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Yale University, 1950
LLB, University of Colorado, 1953

Hon. James H. Dannenberg
District Court Judge, Honolulu

BS, University of Wisconsin, 1965
MS, University of Wisconsin, 1967
JD, University of Wisconsin, 1969

Emilia M. DeMeo
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Cornell University, 1975
JD, magna cum laude, Washington and Lee University, 1978

John S. Edmunds
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Stanford University, 1964
JD, University of Southern California, 1967

Clinton A. Englehart
Attorney, Honolulu

BS, University of Maryland, 1970
JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1979

David A. Ezra
Attorney, Honolulu

BBA, magna cum laude, St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas, 1969
JD, highest distinction, St. Mary's University
School of Law, San Antonio, Texas, 1972

Alexa Denise Mariko Fujise
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1977
JD, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1980

Wallace S. Fujiyama
Attorney, Honolulu

LLB, University of Cincinnati, 1953

Richard Hicks
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Harvard College, 1962
JD, Stanford University, 1965

Hon. H. Baird Kidwell
Associate Justice
Hawaii Supreme Court, Retired

AB, Stanford University, 1932
LLB, Stanford University, 1935

Michael R. Levine
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, Rollins College, 1965
BS, Columbia University, 1966
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1974

Hon. Marie N. Milks
First Circuit Court Judge

BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1966
JD, Georgetown University, 1972

Hon. Ronald T. Y. Moon
First Circuit Court Judge

BA, Coe College, 1962
JD, University of Iowa, 1965

Ke-Ching Ning
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, University of California, Berkeley, 1971
JD, Boston University, 1974

Ronald T. Oldenburg
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of North Carolina, 1957
JD, University of Mississippi, 1968

John P. Reilly
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Hamilton College, 1963
JD, Fordham University, 1966

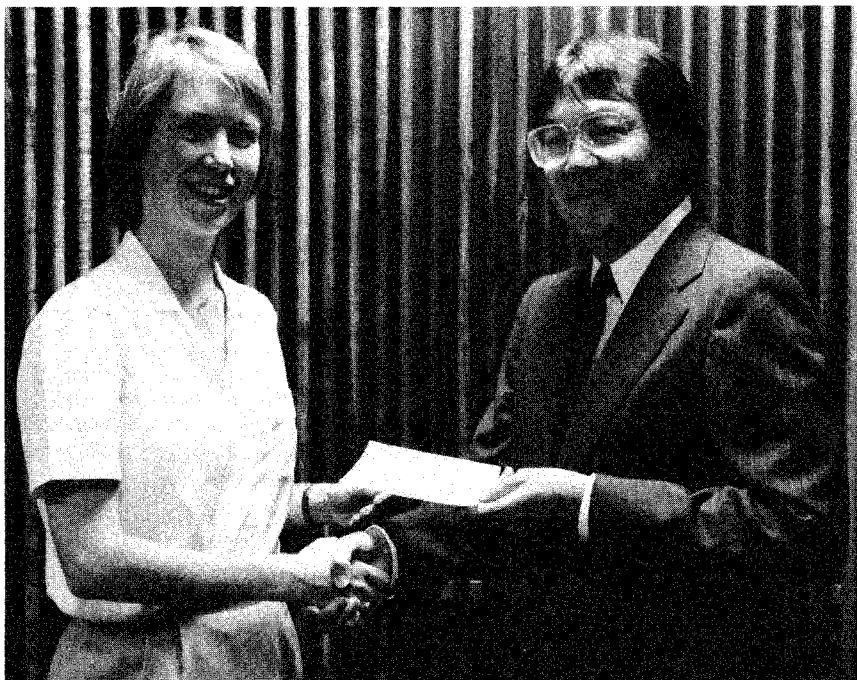
C. Frederick Schutte
Attorney, Hawaii

BA, University of Hawaii, 1943
MA, University of Hawaii, 1947
JD, Columbia University School of Law, 1950

David C. Schutter
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Marquette University, 1962
JD, University of Wisconsin School of Law, 1965

*Some of these instructors do not teach every year.



Top: Al Warren, VP for General Motors, Japanese Consul General in Hawaii Tetsuya Endo, and the Hon. James Hodgson, former Ambassador to Japan and U.S. Secretary of Labor were participants in the Law School's conference on Japanese-US Traditions and Innovations on Labor Law. *Bottom:* Professor Amy Kastely accepts the Outstanding Professor of Law award for 1984-85 from Attorney Robert Toyofuku, president of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs Attorneys which contributes the annual prize.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Patricia L. Shaughnessy
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1976
JD, Gonzaga, 1978

Benjamin Sigal
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1927
LLB, Harvard University, 1930

William M. Tam
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, Wesleyan University, 1970
JD, Boston University School of Law, 1976

Hon. Michael A. Town
District Court Judge, Honolulu

AB, Stanford University, 1962
JD, Hastings College of the Law,
University of California, 1968
LLM, Yale University, 1969

Ellen L. Van Hoften

AB, with great distinction, Stanford University, 1964
MA, with great distinction, Stanford University, 1965
JD, magna cum laude, University of San Diego, 1982

David Weisbrot *BA, magna cum laude, Queens College, City University of New York, 1972*
JD, University of California, Los Angeles, 1975

LIBRARIANS

Crystella T. Kauka
Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1965
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1970
AS, Paralegal Program, Kapiolani Community College, 1982

After completing her undergraduate degree in Chinese, Ms. Kauka taught in Taipei, Taiwan, for a year. In addition to her graduate degree in Library Studies, she has completed training as a paralegal and was, before joining the Law School, employed in that capacity with the firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

Jolyn G. Tamura
Assistant Law Librarian

BA, University of Hawaii, 1969
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969

A graduate in Asian History and Politics of the University of Hawaii, Ms. Tamura served for four years in the public services department of the University Graduate Library as a social science reference librarian and for one year as a young-adult librarian with the Hawaii State Library. While working for the Graduate Library and before the Law School's founding, she served as the library system's legal reference librarian.

STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary
Debbie Hutchinson, Library Assistant
Sandy Izawa, Administrative Secretary and
Assistant Fiscal Officer
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean
Ilona Mendonca, Library Technician

Jessie Nakata, Secretary to the Associate Dean
Diane Segawa, Student Services Secretary
Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary
Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary
Dora Yamada, Faculty Secretary
Leilani Zukemura, Library Assistant

General Information

THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international educational institution established by the U.S. Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, "The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii," issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mearns, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, "The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance," was published in March, 1969.

A third report, "Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii," was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the *Journal of Legal Education* (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a "cost benefit" analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller's report, "Hawaii Law School Study," was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, "Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii," reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held, members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that "There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii" and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establishment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his

signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshmen students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and full accreditation in August, 1982. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977. Dean Thompson left to become the dean at the University of Idaho School of Law in June of 1978. He now serves as Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School. Marvin J. Anderson, Chancellor of Hastings, joined the school as Interim Dean in January, 1980, and served in this position until he was named Interim Chancellor and later Chancellor of the University of Hawaii Manoa Campus. Richard S. Miller was appointed Interim Dean in 1981 and was named Dean of the School in April, 1982. Professor Miller returned to fulltime teaching in early 1985 at which time then Associate Dean Jeremy T. Harrison was named Acting Dean, and in October 1985 became Dean of the School of Law.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due former Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed efforts and served as an example to all who had a role in its history. In recognition of his contribution, the Board of Regents named the School the William S. Richardson School of Law in January, 1983.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

In 1983 the School of Law moved from a cluster of temporary wooden buildings in the Makai Campus (the "Quarry"), where it had been housed since the School's beginning in 1973, to new spacious, air-conditioned, comfortable and permanent buildings located on Dole Street on the University's Manoa Campus.

The library building, a one-story structure utilizing berm construction to reduce energy costs and to maintain a quiet internal environment, won its architect, Robert Matsushita and Associates, a 1983 Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Society.

The new two-story classroom and office building has five classrooms; six seminar rooms; offices for faculty, student organizations, administration and institutes affiliated with the School of Law; and lounges for faculty, students, and staff—all surrounding a beautifully landscaped inner courtyard. The Moot Courtroom is well appointed with koa wood panelling and features state-of-the-art video equipment which can be operated manually or by pressure activation.

The two new buildings, which are fully accessible to handicapped persons, overlook Diamond Head Crater, and are surely among the most handsome and functional law school facilities in the nation.

LIBRARIES

The main libraries on the University campus are the Sinclair (undergraduate) and Hamilton (graduate) libraries.

The primary objective of the Law Library is to support the law school curriculum and law student and faculty research at the highest level possible. Its concomitant objective is to provide access to legal information to other members of the University of Hawaii community, to the Hawaii legal community, and to the citizens of the State of Hawaii.

In January, 1983, the new Law Library was completed and occupied. It is a modern, spacious, comfortable facility, and large enough to accommodate collection growth well into the next century. Normal seating capacity includes a carrel for each regular law student and several discussion/seminar rooms for group study.

Since the law school began, the Library has developed a sound, basic collection of Anglo-American primary and secondary legal resources, including a complete complement of case reporters, statutes, regulations, law reviews, treatises, monographs, and specialized looseleaf publications. The collection is currently about 145,000 volumes, with approximately half in hardcopy and half in microform. In addition, an automated legal research terminal has been installed to provide the latest in legal research technology to law students and faculty.

PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Most students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State. The School of Law does admit non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who possess potential for contributing a special benefit to the State or the academic program of the School. Included in this category are those who are fluent in Pacific or Asian languages or who bring strong backgrounds in Pacific Island, Asian or Ocean Studies. The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Vietnamese, Micronesian, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Samoan, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. The School of Law is committed to providing meaningful access to the legal profession to men and women of all races, ethnic backgrounds, religions, and physical abilities. Approximately forty-five percent of the 250-member student body is female. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty percent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at roughly the 85th percentile, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.4 on a four point scale. The average age per entering class is about 29 years. Most of the graduates are now practicing law in the State of Hawaii.

Students at the William S. Richardson School of Law have undergraduate and graduate degrees from a variety of foreign and American colleges and universities, including:

Boston University
Brigham Young University—Hawaii
Brigham Young University—Provo, Utah
Chaminade University
Chuo University (Japan)
College of William and Mary
Cornell University
Creighton University
Duke University
Georgetown University
Johns Hopkins University
McGill University
Mills College
National Taiwan University

Stanford University
Tufts University
Tulane University
University of Arizona—Tucson
University of California—Berkeley
University of California—Davis
University of California—Santa Cruz
University of Chicago
University of Hawaii—Hilo
University of Hawaii—Manoa
University of Michigan
University of San Francisco
University of Southern California
University of Wisconsin

Pomona College
Princeton University
Scripps College
Shanghai Academy of Social Science (PRC)
Shansi University (PRC)
Smith College
Vassar College
Wayne State University
West Oahu College
Willamette University
Williams College
Yale University

ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of \$10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

During the academic year 1986–87, tuition for residents of Hawaii is \$745.00 and for nonresidents \$2,670.00 per semester. In addition there are applicable student activity fees.

Each student's residence status is determined by the University prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence. For further information, contact the Law School.

REFUNDS*

Tuition and Course Fees

In the event a student initiates before the fifth week of instruction a complete withdrawal from the University (or School), change from full-time to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, if applicable, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below:

1. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.
2. 80% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
3. 40% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made within the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
4. 0% refund if complete withdrawal or change in status or tuition rate is made after the fourth week of instruction.

When changes by the University (or School) to the published schedule of classes precipitate a complete withdrawal, or a change from full-time to part-time status, or a change from one tuition rate to another tuition rate, and the changes to the published schedule have occurred after the student registered, tuition and special course fees are refunded as indicated below upon the approval of the Dean of Academic Student Services:

*Subject to change without notice.

1. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.
2. The difference between the amount assessed at registration at the start of the semester and the amount assessed due to change in status or tuition rate if such a change is necessary and if application for refund is made within two weeks of the date of the change(s) to the published schedule.

After the required approvals have been secured by the student, the application for refund must be submitted to the appropriate campus Business Office or Treasury Office for payment. In no case shall payment of a refund be made when a student fails to make application for a refund within two weeks of date of withdrawal, change in status, or change in tuition rate.

Student Activity Fee

1. 100% refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
2. No refund of the student activity fee if complete withdrawal is made after the second week of instruction.

FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of qualified law students.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored loan programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University. The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance.

Students covered by any veterans' program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans' affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the Selections Officer of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama and by various Honolulu attorneys through various of the State's circuit court judges.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an outpatient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

SERVICES TO HANDICAPPED STUDENTS

The University of Hawaii prohibits discriminations on the basis of handicap, and assures qualified handicapped students access to all programs of the University. To students with physical impairments, the *Kokua* office offers assistance in such areas as registration, classroom accommodations, transcribing services, intra-campus transportation, etc. Services are available in Bachman Annex 12.

HOUSING

The University has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

FOOD SERVICES

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The Gateway House cafeteria adjacent to the Law School Complex serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service.

CENTER FOR STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2440 Campus Road.

PLACEMENT SERVICES

The Student Placement Service is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. Recent placements have included clerkships with the Second Circuit Court, the Hawaii Supreme Court, and with a prestigious Los Angeles law firm. In its operations, the service insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. The School of Law graduated its tenth class in May, 1985 and as of December 1, 1985, virtually all of the School's graduates had found employment in legal positions. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal positions ranged from \$18,000-\$34,500 per annum.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A "full-time student" is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students should not take part-time employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third-year students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, e.g., by clerking at a law firm. In no event may this exceed 20 hours weekly. This is the limit specified in American Bar Association standards by which this Law School is bound and will be strictly enforced through suspension, reprimand or other strict form of sanction.

Students are reminded that academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

The law school's Student Placement Service is maintained by the Director of Administrative Services who provides information about part-time legal work; the University maintains information about other jobs.

NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law to provide equity of opportunity in higher education, both in the educational mission and as an employer. The University is committed to comply with all State and federal statutes, rules and regulations which prohibit discrimination in its policies and practices and direct affirmative action, including but not limited to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

The University of Hawaii School of Law shall promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. This policy is intended to comply with the following laws:

- Executive Order 11246, as amended 11375
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Title IV, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
 - Title VI
 - Title VII, as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
- Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- The Higher Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972
- Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1974
- Hawaii Revised Statutes
 - Chapter 76, Section 76-1
 - Chapter 78, Section 78-2
- Other related Federal and State laws

Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to the Equal Opportunity Officer, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone 948-7074.

STUDENT REGULATIONS**Change of Address**

Each student is responsible for keeping the Law School's Records Office and the University's Admissions and Records Office (2530 Dole Street) informed of his or her correct mailing address.

Student Conduct

Rules governing law student conduct are set forth in the Law Student Handbook, available in the School of Law Administrative Office. Among the activities subject to sanctions including, but are not limited to, expulsion from the University, are misrepresentation, cheating, plagiarism, or other conduct which violates the Code of Professional Responsibility.

Upon due notice and fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, the faculty may dismiss from the Law School any student who engages in conduct which violates applicable rules of law or University regulations, including those of the Law School.

In addition, the COMMUNITY STANDARDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII and the STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS define expected conduct for members of the University community and specify acts subject to University sanctions. Both of these documents are available in the Dean of Students Office, Hawaii Hall 17.

Financial Obligations

Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the Treasury Office may be denied registration, services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript.

Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the Dean of Students and the Treasury Office.

Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the Auxiliary Services Traffic Desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. The Rules of the Supreme Court provides that under certain conditions, immigrant lawyers and out-of-state attorneys who attended non-ABA approved law schools may be examined and admitted to the bar. Inquiries concerning these rules should be made to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to a close and creative relationship with the members of the Hawaii Bar.

In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute, under the able direction of David Stretch, provides programs for Hawaii practitioners that define old and develop new skills in our professional work. The Dean and two members of the faculty serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE.

In 1978, through the good offices of then Bar president Daniel H. Case, the Dean of the School was invited to become a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. The tradition is being continued under his successors. Members of the faculty also serve on various Bar committees and participate in HICLE programs. Law students are encouraged to enroll as student members of the Hawaii State Bar Association and Hawaii Women Lawyers.



Law student Robert Fung received a 1985-86 American Bar Association Silver Key Award for his contribution as a member of the ABA Committee on State, Urban, and Local Government Law. With him is Robert Hartsock, student ABA representative and President-elect of the SBA (right), and an ABA-LSD visitor.

Academic Information

JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Objectives, Methods, and Rationale

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decisionmaking of many different kinds—whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accident and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of the criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's ability to control social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, and marine sciences—to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

At this law school, special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method," whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting, lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second and third year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The school is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. This emphasis on student self-responsibility and initiative is, in part, an acknowledgment that today's students will confront problems in the twenty-first century. Preparation for that task, and successful performance, depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court under the new Student Practice Rule or hypothetical problem solving in the classroom—or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with videotape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem

solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Efficient and creative problemsolvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyers' skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decisionmaking in the moral sphere—i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

First-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers' work—its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills, and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by*

doing. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: the seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first semester's courses, and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar client-problems.

Second-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;
4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one Second-Year Seminar (Law 530) in the spring semester. Most of the second-year required seminars have prerequisites or co-requisites. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

Third-Year Curriculum

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students and
2. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world.

The third-year curriculum is generally elective.

Additional Requirements

During either the second or third year, all students must take the course in Professional Responsibility (Law 511). Additionally, they must elect to take *one* of the following: Appellate Advocacy II, Law Review, Lawyering Skills, Litigation Workshop, Moot Court Team, Trial Practice, Tax Clinic, or Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution. It should be noted that some of these seminars, workshops, or courses have prerequisites, which the student should ensure he or she has taken prior to electing which of the above to take.

Degree-seeking students must give careful attention to graduation requirements. Though students may receive counsel from the Law School administration and faculty, they are personally and directly responsible for meeting their graduation requirements. These requirements are set forth in further detail in the Academic Regulations of the Law School, which every law student should study carefully.

CURRICULUM AND COURSES**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE J.D. DEGREE**

The entire first-year curriculum consists of required courses and seminars. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit-Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516)	3
Contracts I (Law 509)	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513)	4
Torts Process I (Law 522)	2
Legal Research (Law 506)	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504)	3
	<hr/> 16

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

Civil Procedure II (Law 517)	3
Contracts II (Law 510)	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518)	4
Torts Process II (Law 523)	3
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505)	2
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The three sequential courses in the first year (Contracts I and II, *et al.*) are considered, for grading purposes, unitary courses. As a result, the *average* grade earned during the entire first-year sequence will determine whether credit towards graduation will be given or whether the course must be repeated.

In the second year, each student must take Constitutional Law I and the Second Year Seminar (Law 530), plus electives, as follows:

FALL SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Constitutional Law I (Law 533)	3
Electives	

SPRING SEMESTER OF THE SECOND YEAR

Seminar (Law 530)	4
(There will be six Law 530 seminars offered in the spring 1986 semester. A student must enroll in one. Although offerings vary each year, recent seminars have been offered in Constitutional Law, Jurisdiction, Property, Corporations, Taxation, Labor Law, Criminal Procedure, and Administrative Law.)	
Electives	

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In either their second or third year, all students must take the following:

Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2
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One of the following seminars, courses, or activities:

Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)	2
Law Review (Law 545)	(V)
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B-599V)	V
Moot Court Team (Law 536V)	V
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508V)	2
Workshop: Tax Clinic (Law 590J)	4
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2

COURSES OFFERINGS

First Year: The first-year curriculum is entirely prescribed.

Second and Third Years: Both these years have a combination of required and elective courses.

Electives that are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation. Additionally, the curriculum offers a rich variety of courses and students are urged to take advantage of this diversity by electing courses and seminars which provide perspective to legal studies, appeal to special interests, and those which are central to the practice of law and which will appear on the bar examination. In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from the Associate Dean and/or members of the faculty.

A normal semester course load is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first seek the written approval of the Associate Dean.

COURSES USUALLY OFFERED EVERY YEAR*

Administrative Law (Law 561)	3
American Legal History (Law 566)	3
Bankruptcy Law (Law 562)	2
Chinese Law (Law 586)	1
Commercial Transactions (Law 554)	4
Conflict of Laws (Law 538)	3
Constitutional Law II (Law 534)	3
Corporate Taxation (Law 550)	2
Corporations (Law 531)	4
Criminal Procedure (Law 541)	2
Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551)	2
Estate Planning Workshop (Law 590G)	4
Evidence (Law 543)	4
Family Law (Law 568)	3
Federal Courts (Law 571)	3
Federal Income Taxation (Law 567)	4
International Law (Law 585)	3
Jurisprudence (Law 573)	3
Labor Law I (Law 559)	3

*Course offerings subject to change—yearly schedules should be consulted.

Land Use Management and Control (Law 580)	3
Lawyering Skills (Law 546)	2
Litigation Workshop (Law 590B/599V)	(2, 3/V)
Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581)	3
Negotiable Instruments (Law 557)	2
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508)	2/V
Professional Responsibility (Law 511)	2
Real Estate Development and Financing (Law 583)	3
Real Property II (Law 519)	3
Remedies (Law 539)	3
Sea Use Law: International (Law 593)	2
Sea Use Law: U.S., Hawaii (Law 592)	2
Topics in International Legal Studies (Law 575)	v
Trial Practice (Law 563)	2
Wills & Trusts (Law 552)	4

COURSES OFFERED IN ALTERNATE YEARS

Admiralty Law (Law 549)	3
Advanced Torts (Law 524)	3
Antitrust Law (Law 553)	3
Appellate Advocacy II (Law 544)	2
Comparative Labor Law (Law 556)	3
Environmental Law (Law 582)	3
Immigration Law (Law 548)	2
International Business Transactions (Law 579)	3
Juvenile Law (Law 577)	3
Labor Law II (Law 589)	3
Public Employee Labor Law (Law 558)	3
State and Local Government Law (Law 574)	3

COURSES OFFERED OCCASIONALLY

Education Law (Law 540)	3
Employment Discrimination (Law 507)	3
Intellectual Property (Law 535)	3
Law In Radically Different Cultures (Law 578)	1
Legal Accounting (Law 560)	2
Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control (Law 588)	2
Military Justice (Law 594)	2
Sex-Based Discrimination and the Law (Law 584)	2
Street Law (Law 512V)	V
U.S.-Japan Commercial Transactions (Law 587B)	3

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit (limited to 12 credits maximum) awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study and Research, Law 576V.) Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

EXTERNSHIPS

A total of six hours of credit may be earned for externships, but only two hours may be earned in any one sector. Externships are permitted in three sectors of the legal community: (1) judicial clerkship, (2) public agency, or state legislature, and (3) private law firm. Several externships are available in Pacific Island locations.

Exceptions to the two-hour limit rule may be granted by the Clinical Director, in consultation with the Associate Dean, for externships in either the public sector or the judicial sector for positions that are deemed to provide exceptional and unique educational experiences. A waiver is unlikely if the student would be working again for the same person, firm, or agency.

Independent or Directed Study or Research

Members of the full-time faculty shall be permitted to supervise up to three students each semester working on Special Projects (Independent or Directed Study or Research, Law 576V), and to give either normal grades for these projects or to award Credit/No Credit.

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three semester hours of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the Associate Dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course must be at a 500 level or above. It must be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the Law School.

Students pursuing dual degrees, as for example an MBA, may have up to ten hours of work in the other graduate degree program applied toward the JD degree, again with the Associate Dean's prior approval, and with the same criteria for graduate courses as described above.

No more than a combined total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the JD degree.

Clinical Study

Clinical legal education is a method for learning the law, the skills, and the ethics of the practice of law. Its principal methodology is to allow students who are adequately prepared and supervised to represent real (or simulated) clients, and then to assist the students in the interpretation and critique of both their performances and legal system itself.

The Law School offers three forms of clinical experiences. First, in client representation clinics, such as Litigation Workshop, students are authorized by Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 to represent clients in court under the supervision of an attorney. Second, in Lawyering Skills, Trial Practice, and other workshops at the Law School, students simulate the representation of clients. Finally, in externships (discussed elsewhere in this catalogue) students clerk for judges, legislators, public agencies, and other lawyers.

Summer Study

Students not on probation may take courses for credit at other ABA-accredited law schools during summers, with prior written permission from the Associate Dean.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS***Administrative Law: Law 561 (3)**

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3)

An introduction to US maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime lien, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability, and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

Advanced Torts: Law 524 (3)

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of tort, compensation, and insurance law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Recent important developments in Hawaii tort and insurance law will be included.

American Legal History: Law 566 (3)

This course presents a survey of the development of American law from pre-colonial times to the present. Ideas about historiography, including concepts of intellectual history, instrumentalism, and critical theory are examined. Students will read original materials from our legal past, and they will address the question of how law works in society. A comparison of the development of law in Hawaii with development in the mainland United States will be covered, focusing on the role of economic, political, social, and ideal forces in shaping the law, and the uses of law in turn to change the course of social progress.

Antitrust Law: Law 553 (3)

An introductory course in the relationship between government and private enterprise, with a major emphasis on antitrust and anti-competitive practices. The course examines the historical and legal background of governmental regulation of private property, the development of antitrust and other anti-monopoly legislation, the regulation of public utilities and other natural monopolies, and the concept of fair practices in the marketplace. In order to better understand contemporary state/private enterprise relations, the course attempts to develop a framework for analyzing the respective roles of government regulation and the market in achieving the goals of economic efficiency and social equity.

Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2)

This course will provide skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students will participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills and also to lead toward the National Moot Court competition. Computer-aided legal research will also be taught.

Appellate Advocacy II: Law 544 (2)

Procedural and substantive aspects of appellate practice; preparation of written briefs and oral arguments for presentation in moot court competition.

Bankruptcy Laws: Law 562 (2)

Bankruptcy laws and rules; laws of liens and related non-bankruptcy proceedings; receiverships. Commercial Transactions (Law 554) is recommended.

Business Organizations: Law 569 (3)

Basic principles in agency, partnership, management, control of corporations, and civil liability. Students may take either Law 531 or Law 569, but not both.

Chinese Law: Law 586 (2)

Introduction to contemporary Chinese domestic and foreign law, with special emphasis on economic law, such as contracts, taxation, banking, industrial management, labor, and foreign trade and investment. Knowledge of Chinese and background in Chinese studies while helpful is not required.

*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum, and their content and credit hours are subject to change.

Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517 (3), (3)

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in the Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (4)

This course builds on Contracts to provide a detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code. The primary emphasis is on Sales (Article 2) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Topics covered will include the sale of goods, contract formation and terms, warranties and remedies, risk of loss, payment arrangements, creation of security interests, priorities among creditors, and the effect of bankruptcy on secured creditors. This course should be taken before Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562).

Comparative Labor Law: Law 556 (3)

This course will examine the means of regulating employees in their quest for representation and negotiation rights, enforceable agreements, alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, strike rights, and rights within a union organization. Attention will also focus on non-legal traditions and practices as well as statutory regulations outside of negotiations, such as statutory benefit systems, regulation of employment discrimination, worker injuries, etc. Emphasis will be placed on China, Japan, and the Pacific as well as other selected comparative models. A research paper is required in lieu of an examination.

Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3)

The course, which is often called "private international law," involves examination and analysis of rules, approaches, and policies which determine which law, substantive and procedural, applies to transactions and events which touch more than one state, nation, or other jurisdiction. The central focus for study will be "choice of law," but other areas include recognition of foreign judgments and jurisdiction.

Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3)

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, the powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course will also introduce students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3)

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness and freedom of speech. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510 (3), (3)

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts, and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises; offer and acceptance; policing the bargain; unconscionability; remedies for breach; interpretation and construction of contracts; performance and breach; impossibility of performance; third party beneficiaries; and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

Corporate and Partnership Taxation: Law 550 (2)

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of closely held corporations and partnerships. This course is geared to the non-specialist. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567).

Corporations: Law 531 (4)

Brief survey of agency and partnerships, the fundamentals of corporations and securities regulation, including disregarding the corporate entity, management and control of closely held corporations, merger, liability under the federal securities laws, takeovers, public registration, exemptions and derivative suits.

Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4)

An examination of substantive rules and rationales of the criminal law. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the purposes and efficacy of criminal sanctions as a response to officially proscribed behavior. The heart of the criminal justice course is the study of general principles of American criminal law, including culpability criteria, the mental element in crimes, and definitional ingredients of crimes such as murder, rape, attempt, and conspiracy. The focus is on the Hawaii Penal Code, supplemented with comparative materials drawn from the common law and from the law of several Asian nations. Consistent with overall objectives of the first year of law study, the imparting and sharpening of general legal analytical skills is emphasized throughout the criminal justice course.

Criminal Law: Law 591 (2)

An examination of advanced substantive issues of criminal law, the course focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code to determine the requirements of murder, burglary, conspiracy, rape and other crimes. Questions of criminal intent are also examined.

Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2)

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press-fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawaii cases, statutes, and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument and decision.

Directed Study and Research: Law 576V (V)

Students perform research and write papers on selected legal topics or problems under the direction of a faculty member.

Education Law: Law 540 (3)

This seminar, utilizing the discussion and problem method, examines the legal administration of educational institutions. Emphasis will be placed on higher education, including topics relating to sources of support, student tuition and fees, tort liabilities, religion and the law, illegal discrimination against faculty and students, faculty rights and duties and methods of governance, including collective bargaining, students' constitutional rights and the emerging phenomenon of student power. A research paper is required.

Employment Discrimination: Law 507 (3)

The course examines the legal avenues of dealing with improper employment discrimination which is based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicaps, etc. Such artificial barriers barring employment opportunities are discussed in the context of finding the proper balance between the employers' legitimate business needs and the employees' rights under legal requirements of being free from unlawful discrimination. Coverage includes Title Seven of the Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, U.S. Constitution, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, federal executive orders and government contract limitations.

Environmental Law: Law 582 (3)

A comprehensive survey of federal environmental law dealing with the control of air, water and hazardous waste pollution, and government decision-making under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (2)

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by *inter vivos* and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal income taxation of estates and trusts. Prerequisite or co-requisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552) or consent of the instructor.

Evidence: Law 543 (4)

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsi-

bility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problemsolving exercise will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii Evidence Law Problems of Scientific Evidence will be explored.

Externship: Law 555V (V)

Students perform research, drafting, investigation, and other lawyering skills for judges and attorney supervisors in public agencies, the State Legislature, and private law firms. Special externships are available in the Pacific area.

Family Law: Law 568 (3)

A practical introduction to the law governing the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, property division, marriage agreements, and child custody. The course focuses on Hawaii Statutes and case law, within the context of common law and recent constitutional doctrine.

Federal Courts: Law 571 (3)

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by government entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prerequisites: Constitutional Law I and II (Law 533 and 534).

Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4)

An introduction to the federal income taxation of individuals. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored, but primary emphasis is given to the theory and policy considerations that underlie specific rules. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

Immigration Law: Law 548 (2)

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3)

A study of the law relating to property rights in ideas, with special reference to the protection of literary, musical and artistic works from unfair competition. The course focuses on the new federal Copyright Act and related decisional law, but also provides an introduction to the patenting process and to trademark protection.

International Business Transactions: Law 579 (3)

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics covered include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems, and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

International Law: Law 585 (3)

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the transnational problems requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, students will focus on: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, and (d) economic problems. Students will examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which they are being developed. Finally, the course examines the enforcement mechanisms and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States.

International Protection of Human Rights: Law 572 (3)

The focus of this course is on the protection under international law of human rights of individuals and groups. The growing body of international human rights, laws, including procedural law, the implementation machinery, and the role of nongovernmental organizations are examined. Selected case studies will be reviewed.

Jurisprudence Law: Law 573 (3)

This course first examines the underlying philosophy of three major schools of thought: natural law, legal positivism and legal realism. Thereafter, the course examines questions of legal philosophy against two analytical frameworks: the philosophy of language and the philosophy of science. Under the first framework, the question is posed as to whether theories to the nature of language can solve issues of legal interpretation. Under the second framework, a similar issue to that posed by Kuhn's, *The Structure of Scientific Resolutions*, is asked, namely, whether law is best thought of as a set of paradigms.

Juvenile Law: Law 577 (3)

A study of the legal status of the child. The course focuses on Hawaii law governing the child as citizen, as criminal, and as victim, within the context of common law and constitutional doctrine.

Labor Law I: Law 559 (3)

The course focuses on the regulation of labor-management relations under the National Labor Relations Act. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

Labor Law II: Law 589 (3)

This course will deal with labor arbitration, the negotiation process, and contract administration, including the subject matter of management rights, union security, discipline and discharge, seniority and wages and hours. As time permits, coverage will include the individual and the union on such subjects as the right to fair representation, discipline of union members, union democracy, and union disclosure requirements. Prerequisite: Labor Law I (Law 559) or consent of instructor.

Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3)

This is a survey course intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental and public land management law affecting the use of private land form the basic core of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth management will also be discussed in the context of a general survey.

Law in Radically Different Cultures: Law 578 (1)

Students are introduced to the legal systems of China, Egypt, and Botswana, and then they examine how a problem of criminal embezzlement would deal with in these three legal systems as well as in our own system.

Law Review: Law 545V (V)

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law.

Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (2)

This course is designed to examine the process and to teach the skills of representing clients. Students will simulate the skills of interviewing, counseling, fact investigation, negotiation, witness examination, and presentation of evidence. There will be particular emphasis on the psychology of legal communication. Not open to students who take Litigation Workshop.

Legal Accounting: Law 560 (2)

This course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Emphasis is given to topics of special interest to the lawyer, and presumes little or no background in accounting.

Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2)

The course will cover the legal aspects of water and water rights with a primary focus on Hawaii. The topics will include: Native Hawaiian Water Rights, Pre-McBryde case law, McBryde and Post-McBryde developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships and various types of allocation systems.

Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3)

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem-solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately twelve students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit-hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses. Seminar placement is by lot.

Legal Research: Law 506 (1)

The objective of this course is to introduce students to legal bibliography, i.e., the primary and secondary sources used in legal research. Lectures and library exercises are designed to complement one another so that students will learn the various starting points for doing legal research.

Military Justice: Law 594 (2)

A study of military justice, martial law, and military government.

Moot Court Board: Law 537V (V)

An honors program for students who assist professors in preparing materials for as well as organizing and judging the first-year Moot Court Competition, Appellate Advocacy I.

Moot Court Team: Law 536V (V)

An honors program for students who prepare for and compete in the National Moot Court Competition in appellate advocacy.

Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3)

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution: Law 508V (2/V)

Lawyers resolve far more cases through negotiation than at trial. Only about 10% of all cases go to trial. This course covers the theory and practice of both negotiations and the rapidly developing field of alternative dispute resolution methods with an emphasis on mediation. In addition to regular classroom work, students learn and use conflict resolution skills.

Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2)

A study of Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4), (4)

Special seminar for pre-admission program students designed to develop analytical, research, and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Pretrial Litigation: Law 564 (2)

This course is designed to teach the theory and practice of civil pretrial litigation skills. The course will focus on pleading, discovery, and pretrial motions.

Products Liability: Law 525 (3)

This course provides an in-depth examination of current products liability law and policy in the United States. Comparisons will be drawn with products liability law and tort law and practice in Japan. Proposals for reform of U.S. law also will be covered. Hawaii cases will be included.

Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2)

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession will also be explored.

Public Employee Labor Law: Law 558 (3)

The course deals with labor relations in the public sector, including a comparison with similar issues and problems in the private sector under national labor relations legislation. Bargaining unity, concept of exclusivity and its conflict with first amendment rights, authority of public negotiators to bind the government, scope of bargaining, resolution of economic issues in light of budget and political processes, resolution of bargaining impasses, negotiation techniques, State legislation and Hawaii law will be studied.

Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (3)

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role discussed and analyzed in depth. Prerequisite: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4)

The first basic course in property is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development and regulation. As such, emphasis will be on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property will be summarized, emphasis will be on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights, and adverse possession.

Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3)

This course will examine the contract of sale, equitable conversion, and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii will also be studied. To the extent that time permits more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, will be introduced. Prerequisite: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

Remedies: Law 539 (3)

Students will study the law of damages and unjust enrichment, rescission, restitution, injunctions, specific performance, reformation, collection of claims and judgements, other equitable remedies and the interplay between legal and equitable relief. Special reference will be made to Hawaii substantive law and practice.

Sea Use Law: U.S.-Hawaii: 592 (2)

This course examines the history of U.S. and Hawaii Sea Use Law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea; special Hawaiian problems are included.

Sea Use Law: International: Law 593 (2)

This course examines the history of international sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea among nations.

Seminars: Law 530

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This seminar is taken during the spring semester of a student's second year. Seminar offerings will be announced early in the fall for the spring semester.

Sex-Based Discrimination and the Law: Law 584 (2)

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans, particularly those related to sex-based discrimination, but including other civil rights issues drawn from recent Supreme Court cases, such as draft law, rights of the handicapped, media law, and police misconduct. The course will introduce alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 U.S.C. 1983, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Equal Pay Act will be emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies, and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course will compare these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studying the experiences of the lawyers who have used them. This comparison will incorporate current developments in jurisdiction and procedure, and the separate roles of the state and federal courts.

State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3)

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers and duties of state and local governments, their interaction, and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles will form the basis of the course. While we will emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course will also touch upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly, and indirectly by means of inducements, will be a common theme. Specific subject areas will include home rule and charter revision, limits on state power over counties, the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege, and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

Street Law: Law 512V (V)

After adequate preparation and training in classroom/seminar setting, law students will educate high school students about the law which they will encounter in their everyday lives.

Topics in International Legal Studies: Law 575 (v)

Selected topics presented by faculty members and visiting scholars, focusing upon subjects in the Pacific and Asian area. In the Summer Law Institute 1986, Professors Jon Van Dyke, John Craven and Visiting Professor Bruce Harlow taught a Workshop on Transnational Ocean Law which examined ocean law and policy issues in the Pacific region.

Torts Process I: Law 522 (2)

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability, and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

Torts Process II: Law 523 (3)

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics will include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy, and misrepresentation. Prerequisite: Torts Process I (Law 522).

Trial Practice: Law 563 (2)

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, voir dire examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be criticized. The course will be graded on a credit/no credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543).

Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (4)

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth, including the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate; and, federal estate and gift taxation. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

WORKSHOPS:**Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (4)**

In this workshop students will be expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, and other estate planning devices. The students will study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

Workshop, Litigation: Law 590B, 599V (3), (2) (V)

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25 with supervising faculty, will represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field work students will act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom they will critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses, and simulation exercises. Prerequisite: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)



The Law School choral group entertains with Christmas songs under the direction of Edith Radl, who is also director of the Pacific Asian Legal Studies Student Association.

GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS**Grades**

With the exception of "Special Projects" (Law 576V) and a few other instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. They are recorded in the Dean's office, and are limited to the following:

	Grade Points
A—Excellent	4
B—Good	3
C—Satisfactory	2
D—Low Pass	1
F—No Pass	0
I—Incomplete	0

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the Dean's office to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the Law School acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class standing.

Degree Requirements

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- A. Full-time residence in the school for at least six academic semesters; Pre-Admission Program semesters do not count toward required residency.
- B. Eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F", "No Credit", "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in the required second-year seminar.
- C. A cumulative grade point average of either:
 1. 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year, or
 2. 1.90 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year plus 74 credit hours of C (2.0) or better in work taken after the first semester of the first year; and
- D. In addition, a student must complete the above requirements within five years of admission to the School of Law.
- E. Students can take up to six hours of elective courses, that are normally graded, on an ungraded basis. Work of "C" or better is required to receive credit in this context. Students must elect, if they wish, to take a course on an ungraded basis prior to the end of the drop/add period.
- F. Each student shall elect and complete satisfactorily at least one of the following courses:
 1. Appellate Advocacy II
 2. Law Review
 3. Lawyering Skills
 4. Litigation Workshop
 5. Trial Practice

6. Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution

7. Tax Clinic Workshop

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study per semester which are carried and completed and for which a grade other than "I" (Incomplete), "W" (Withdraw), "F" or "No Credit" is received, provided that 10 credit hours shall constitute full-time study for students who have received written permission from the Dean or his delegate, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community, and is consonant with ABA standards.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.

PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Pre-Admission to Law School Program is designed to provide students from disadvantaged population groups under-represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to improve and to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular program, must nonetheless show enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers. The normal course of study is four years.

Students in the Pre-Admission to Law School Program enroll each semester in selected first-year law courses and one special law seminar for Pre-Admission students. Completion of the law courses with a minimum grade point average of 2.0 (based on the full year's work or that of the second semester) assures the student of entrance into the succeeding year's class as a full-time classified law student. Pre-Admission students earning between a 1.6 and a 1.99 average can be admitted into the regular law program on probation. Students who earn a 2.6 average at the end of their first semester can matriculate into the regular law program at that point.

Financial assistance may be available to qualified Pre-Admission students through the University's Financial Aids Office. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Summer Law Institute. A program of courses, conferences, and special seminars is offered every year from June through July to students of ABA-accredited law schools, Americans in the legal and business community, and qualified persons from abroad. The Summer Law Institute curriculum includes courses from traditional fields of law as well as from the increasingly important area of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies. The 1986 program scheduled conferences on Medical Ethics and the Law, Law and Terrorism, and a conference on Doing Business With the Peoples Republic of China and Korea and International Commercial Arbitration in Asia with eminent international consultants. For additional information, interested persons should write to the Associate Director of the Summer Law Institute in care of the Law School.

Dual Degree Program. Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other departments and colleges and, at the end of four years or

less, receive both the Juris Doctor and a Master's degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate-level courses and by arranging to receive graduate credit for law school courses. (See "Special Projects," page 34.)

Specific programs leading to a JD and a Master of Business Administration, a Master of Architecture, a Master of Public Health, a Master of Arts in Asian Studies, and a PhD in Psychology have been arranged with the respective college and departments at the University. The Associate Dean of the Law School is prepared to assist students in developing like programs with other colleges and departments.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the college which offers the Master's degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in law school is a fully-prescribed full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Policies, regulations, and procedures for the governance of the Law School are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students, and others.

Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-Admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are included with this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

- A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States Institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.
- B. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test. *LSAT scores taken prior to 1984 will not be considered.* An information bulletin concerning the LSAT and containing registration materials for the test may be obtained by writing to:

Law School Admission Services
Box 2000
Newtown, PA 18940

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from this law school. Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to LSDAS, and must be received by them well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test. In your LSAT/LSDAS registration packet you will find the Law School Application Matching Forms. To preserve your rights to privacy, LSAS has agreed not to release your LSDAS report to any school that does not furnish your Law School Application Matching Form. The University of Hawaii School of Law cannot process your application without a Law School Application Matching Form. Therefore, *please attach the form to your application*. If you do not, the processing of your application will be delayed until the form is received. Applicants should be aware that, in the case of those who take the LSAT more than once, the average of such test results is used at this law school in evaluating candidates. *For Fall 1987 applicants, all requirements stated herein must be completed by March 1, 1987. The December 1986, LSAT administration is the latest that will be accepted to meet this deadline.*

- C. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her undergraduate college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) *Do not send undergraduate transcripts directly to the School of Law.* Transcripts reflecting graduate level work should be sent directly to the School of Law.
- D. Applicants should submit letters of recommendation (two suggested) on the forms provided which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Director of Student Services. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the School with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.
- E. All applicants from foreign countries where English is not the usual form of communication and who do not hold a bachelor's degree or an advanced degree from an accredited/recognized institution in the United States, Australia, England, Canada, New Zealand, or English-speaking countries in Africa, must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Students can obtain the *TOEFL Bulletin of Information for Candidates, International Edition*, from American embassies and consulates, binational educational commissions and foundations abroad. TOEFL scores over two years old are not acceptable.

Again, for Fall 1987 applicants, all requirements stated above must be completed by March 1, 1987. Applicants will be notified by May 1987, regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Director of Student Services at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so well before undertaking law studies in the fall.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2442 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Student Exchange Program—Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary, and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Transfer Applications

Applications for admission with advanced standing by individuals who have completed one year's work at another American Bar Association-approved institution will be considered. Because only a very limited number of spaces is available each year, competition for these spaces is necessarily intense. Applicants are therefore advised to submit fully documented materials for "transfer" admissions consideration.

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school as special visiting students for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer and "special" student status except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must generally possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.5 (C+ on a 4.0 scale). Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages and LSAT scores below the minima which would have qualified them for admission to the entering class of the School may be admitted only after special consideration by the full faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for "Transfer" and "Special" students is May 1 for Fall matriculation and September 1 for Spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
 - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
 - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
 - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
 - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
 - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Dean for Student Services, the Dean for Student Affairs, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the campuses of the University of Hawaii at which a student is in attendance.
4. *Directory Information*
Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student otherwise so informs the University not to disclose such information.
 - (a) Name of student.
 - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
 - (d) Major field of study.
 - (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
 - (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
 - (g) Dates of attendance.
 - (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
 - (i) Degrees and awards received.
 - (j) Educational level.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than fourteen calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform each Campus Registrar at each campus he or she is attending which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.
5. Parents of students are advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to them without the prior written consent of their sons and daughters.

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The Law School has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics, and philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology—to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

OTHER PROGRAMS AT THE LAW SCHOOL

Continuing Legal Education. The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education is a nonprofit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association after its initial structure and scope of responsibility was developed by a committee made up of private attorneys and University of Hawaii School of Law faculty members. The Institute is directed by David Stretch (BA 1970, Yale University; JD 1976, Hastings College of the Law, University of California). The Institute's Board of Directors reflects a cross section of private and government attorneys, judges, and faculty members of the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality at low cost for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute's office at The William S. Richardson School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2369; telephone (808) 948-6551.

The Legal Assistant Program. Since the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has been available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception. The courses for the Legal Assistant Program are held at the Law School facilities during the evening. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the Program is in compliance with program guidelines established by the American Bar Association.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components—required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

In Fall, 1984, the Legal Assistant Program was designated as one of the ten most Outstanding Vocational Education Programs in the nation for 1984. This award was received from the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education. Additionally, the Program's Advisory Committee was named the Outstanding Vocational Education

Advisory Committee in Hawaii for 1984. These awards are a formal recognition of the quality the Program has attempted to develop.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest honors, Washington State University, 1968, and JD, *cum laude*, Harvard Law School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and has been Director of the Legal Assistant Program from its inception. In Spring, 1986, the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii by unanimous Resolution awarded a special commendation to Robert J. LeClair for this work in developing the Legal Assistant Program.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808)948-6637.

The Law of the Sea Institute. The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the Law School and occupies offices in the new Law Complex. The Institute serves as an international and neutral forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas concerning the regulation of the uses of the sea and their resources. It is governed by an Executive Board of national and international experts in ocean law. Through its conferences and publications, the Institute disseminates information on the issues, developments, and arrangements that affect the law of ocean exploration and exploitation. The Institute's past annual conferences were held in Oslo, and San Francisco. The 1986 conference convened in Miami, Florida.

The Law of the Sea Institute is administered by Dr. John Craven, Director, who is both a lawyer and an ocean engineer (BS, Cornell, 1946; MS, California Institute of Technology, 1947; PhD, Iowa, 1951; JD, George Washington University, 1958). Dr. Craven holds an appointment as professor in the School of Law. The Associate Director is Dr. Scott Allen (AB, George Washington University, 1955; MA, University of Hawaii, 1973; PhD, 1976); the Assistant Director is Ms. Maivan Clech Lam (BA, Marygrove College, 1965; MA, Yale University 1967; MPh, Yale University, 1981; JD, University of Hawaii, 1984); the Administrative Officer is Ms. Carol Stimson (BA, Occidental College, 1963).

PACIFIC AND ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES

In 1984 the School of Law faculty approved plans to develop a program of Pacific and Asian Legal Studies (PALS) which will provide legal education and research relevant to the tremendous surge in economic, political and social developments which is occurring in the Pacific and Asian region. The basic areas of focus of PALS include legal aspects of trans-Pacific trade, legal development of Pacific islands, alternative modes of dispute resolution in Pacific and Asian nations, and sea-use-management and commercial use of ocean resources in the Pacific and Asia.

Goals for PALS include the development: (1) of relevant courses in the regular law curriculum, (2) of curricula leading to certificates or advanced degrees for domestic and foreign lawyers and others who may profit by such legal training, (3) of conferences, institutes and lectures on PALS topics, and (4) of programs of research, publication, and service by law students and faculty in the areas covered by PALS.

In 1986-87, courses are being offered in Chinese Law, Comparative Labor Law, U.S.-Japan Commercial Transactions, International Business Transactions (Pacific Basin), Native Hawaiian Rights, and Sea Use Law—U.S./Hawaii. Other courses are under development by faculty who have experience and expertise in the area. During

1986, many of our law students will have completed externships at the Supreme Courts in Palau and in Micronesia, and at various universities in Japan, as well as in the Peoples Republic of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Due to Hawaii's proximity to the Asian and Pacific nations, the Law School has recently enjoyed a steady stream of international visitors, including the Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, the Vice Director of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade from the Peoples Republic of China, and the Consul General of Japan. Law professors and attorneys have recently visited from Japan, Thailand and China.

The Law School has admitted into the class of 1988 its first full-time students from the Peoples Republic of China and Japan, along with persons of Pacific island heritage. Many others in the incoming class have worked abroad and have proficiency in several languages of the Pacific basin.

PALS is being developed in close cooperation with the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii's Center for Asian and Pacific Studies (CAPS). Law student activity is coordinated by the Pacific and Asian Legal Studies Organization (PALSSO) for which Professor Victor Li will serve as faculty advisor during the 1985-86 academic year. To reaffirm the importance of PALS to Hawaii's future, the 1985 State Legislature authorized a new faculty position for the PALS program. Distinguished Visiting Scholar Ved P. Nanda is the Director of Pacific and Asian Legal Studies for 1986-87.

USIA UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION PROGRAM

In 1985 the School of Law was awarded a University Affiliation Program grant of \$50,000 to support exchanges of faculty between the William S. Richardson School of Law and the Faculty of Law of Hiroshima University. Concurrently with this grant, the two sponsoring universities have entered into an agreement providing for exchanges of faculty for a period of three years. Faculty members participating in the exchange will spend at least three months lecturing or conducting research at the sister law school.

This program for the exchange of faculty is assisted financially by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961. Participants from Hiroshima University during 1986 include Professors Hiroyuki Hata and Iwao Hirata and Associate Professors Haruhiko Katagi and Tsuneo Matsumoto. Professor Richard Miller will be the first participant from the Richardson School of Law. He will spend the fall, 1986 semester in Hiroshima.

AWARDS, PRIZES, AND ENDOWMENTS

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiff's Attorneys Award for the Outstanding Professor of Law. The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA), an organization composed of many of Hawaii's leading trial attorneys, has generously created an annual award of \$1,000 to be made each year to the regular, full-time member of the School of Law faculty who, by virtue of his or her teaching, research, and service, is selected as the School's outstanding professor.

The Michael P. and Janet K. Porter Dean's Scholastic Award. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Porter of Honolulu, there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point average at the end of their first and second-year classes, respectively.

James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship. Through the generosity of Attorney James Koshiba, a scholarship to cover resident tuition and general fees has been awarded annually, since 1982, to an editor of the *University of Hawaii Law Review*. The award is based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award. This award was established by the family and friends of Lawrence H. Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1981 who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the first year class of the Law School. It is given annually to the student who demonstrates the highest academic excellence in Federal Income Taxation.

Susan McKay Memorial Fund and Moot Court Award. Through the generosity of the friends, relatives, and admirers of Susan McKay, a special fund has been established in her name. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in fall 1980 and won the friendship and admiration of both students and faculty. Just prior to her death in March 1982, she participated with distinction in the National Moot Court Competition as a member of the School of Law's team. Proceeds from the fund will be used to benefit the Law School's program and students. In addition, each year the student who earns the overall award for best performance in the first-year intramural Moot Court program is designated the recipient of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. The name of the awardee is placed on a plaque which is prominently displayed in the Law School.

The Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law. This organization was created in 1982 to assist the School of Law in its development efforts. Members of the Board of Directors of the FRIENDS are: Ronald R. Sakamoto, Chairman, Ethan D. B. Abbott, Daniel H. Case, Dorothy K. Ching, John S. Edmunds, C. Andrew Englehart, Gary Galiher, Jeremy T. Harrison, Andy M. Ichiki, Marjorie Higa Manuia, Marie N. Milks, Warren Price III, Barbara Richardson, William S. Richardson, Randall W. Roth, C. Frederick Schutte, Kenneth Y. Sugita, Raymond J. Tam, R. Brian Tsujimura, Alfred M. K. Wong.

American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government. Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence of their academic performance.

American Jurisprudence Awards. Certificates and \$100 book purchase vouchers are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects.

Hornbook Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year.

International Academy of Trial Lawyers. The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieves the highest distinction in the art of advocacy.

The Bernard Levinson Memorial Award. This annual award of \$250 is presented to the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding essay on a topic of constitutional law during the preceding academic year. The Bernard Levinson Fund was established within the Jewish Federation of Hawaii to serve as a memorial to the former Hawaii Supreme Court Justice. Justice Levinson taught at the Law School after his retirement from the Court.

Young Lawyers Annual Student Award. This annual award of \$250 is presented to the Law Library by the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawaii State Bar Association in the name of the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding paper published in the *University of Hawaii Law Review*.

The Nathan Burkan Memorial Award. Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, these awards are presented each year to the students at this law school submitting the best essays on the subject of copyright law.

The National Dean's List Awards. Students who have achieved academic distinction in particular courses are nominated to *The National Dean's List*, a compendium of biographies of meritorious college students.

The United States Law Week Award of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., awards a year's subscription to *Law Week* or to *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory progress in his/her senior year.

Corpus Juris Secundum Award. The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

The East-West Center Graduate Student Award: A renewable grant is awarded to selected law students who combine legal study with interests in one of the Center's Institutes.

Nancy J. Stivers Memorial Fund Scholarships. These scholarships are funded by the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. The fund is named after Nancy J. Stivers, who before her untimely death was active in the struggle for women's rights and a president of the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. Several full tuition scholarships are available every year to second and third year law students on the basis of need and promise in contributing to advancing the rights of women or others and improving the administration of justice in Hawaii.

Law Fund for the Public Interest Award. At fall Convocation, the Public Interest Law Fund Award will be presented to the student or students who have made significant contributions to the public interest in the previous academic year. This fund was initiated by a class gift from the Law School Class of 1985. Catherine Kau and Joan Englehart were awarded scholarships to pursue public interest law work in the summer of 1986.

Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt Scholarship for Pacific Island Students This scholarship honors Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt who was a student at the William S. Richardson School of Law from 1981 until her death on February 23, 1986.

Toward the end of her life, Fran dreamed of helping students from Pacific Island nations to study law. This scholarship fund is designed to serve this goal. It will be used for direct subsidies for students from Pacific Island nations and those of Pacific Island descent who plan to live and work in the Pacific Islands. In addition, the fund will be used to provide tutorial services, books, and other support for these students.

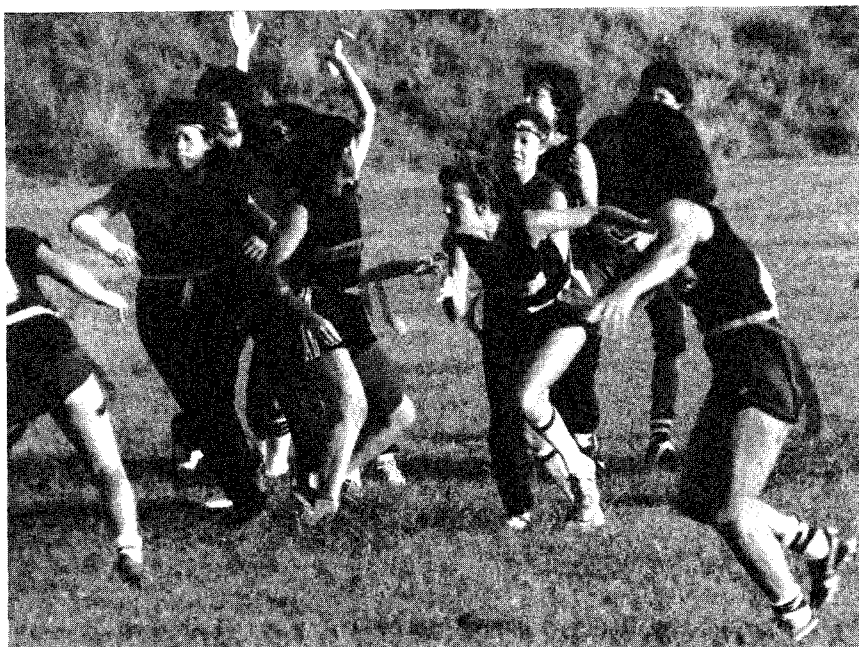
Office of Hawaiian Affairs Graduate Scholarship Grant Program for individuals with at least 50% quantum of Hawaiian ancestry. \$2,000 is available per year.

Na Pōki'i Scholarship from Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian graduate students (no minimum ancestry percentage). Amount of awards will depend on need and availability of funds.

Jiro Takeyama Scholarship Award. This scholarship is made available to a graduate of Maui's Baldwin High School who demonstrates financial need.

Carlsmith Scholarship Award. This tuition scholarship is available to a qualified student who is a resident of Polynesia, other than Hawaii.

Pacific Asia Scholarship Award. A limited number of tuition scholarships are awarded to qualified Pre-Admission students and law students who have demonstrated a special interest, experience, or background in Asia and/or the Pacific area.



Women of the Law School strive to win the annual Ete Bowl game.

LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The University of Hawaii Law Review

The University of Hawaii Law Review, established in 1979, is a scholarly journal managed and edited by second and third-year students. The Review serves the dual purposes of training law students in writing and research, and serving the profession and public through the discussion of important developments in the law. Second year members are selected by the student editorial board on the basis of outstanding academic ability exhibited either through first-year grades, or through a writing competition conducted by the Review. Third year members are selected by similar criteria, based on academic and writing ability as demonstrated by second-year seminar papers, and by publication of a student's seminar paper in the Review. The Law Review Editor for academic year 1986-87 is John Gotanda.

Moot Court Programs

The Moot Court Programs are designed to introduce students to the challenging practical aspects of appellate litigation. Participation in the programs helps students to develop and refine their skills of research, analysis, writing and advocacy.

All first-year students participate in Appellate Advocacy I, in which they write briefs from prepared case records. The students then present their cases in oral argument before panels of Hawaii lawyers.

National Moot Court Team

The National Moot Court Team represents the law school in the annual National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Members of the team are two third-year students and one second-year student who have been judged through intra-school competitions to possess outstanding appellate advocacy skills. Coached by a faculty advisor, team members research and write an appellate brief for the Competition. In addition, the team argues practice rounds before panels of faculty members, legal practitioners who specialize in pertinent areas of the law, and members of the bench. During the Fall Semester, the Moot Court Team competes with approximately twelve other law school teams in the Region XIV competition. Past regional competitions have been held in California, with the top two winning schools of the region advancing to the final round in New York City.

Philip Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition

Since 1984-85, a team of five second and third-year law students has been assembled to compete in this international competition involving international law controversies. In 1985-86, our team won the award for the Best Memorials in the Regional Competition held in California. Students receive one credit for participation in this effort which gives them an opportunity to improve their brief-writing and advocacy skills as well as their understanding of international law.

'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i

The 'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i is an organization of some 30 Hawaiian students of the School of Law, in addition to approximately 100 Hawaiian graduates. The "Hui" helps members complete their legal educations through academic assistance, scholarship awards, and moral support. In particular, members orient new students to the law school experience, hold fundraising and cultural events, sponsor legal forums, offer tours of various law offices, and share study aids. Graduate members help student members with employment advice and placement.

American Bar Association—Law Student Division (ABA-LSD)

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members will be kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society. ABA-LSD members are entitled to receive subscriptions to the *ABA Journal*, the *Student Lawyer Magazine*, and other ABA publications.

Christian Legal Society

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian Service projects as determined by the members.

Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity

The Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the fastest growing legal fraternity in the nation. The Prince Kuhio Senate was established in Hawaii in 1982 for the purpose of forming a sharing community to enhance both academic and professional life.

Membership is open on a nondiscriminatory basis to all students admitted to the Richardson School of Law. Fraternity activities include the presentation of test-taking and study seminars, initiation ceremonies, and social activities. The Prince Kuhio Senate is a registered student organization with access to University of Hawaii student services and programs.

National Lawyers' Guild

The local chapter of the nationwide organization was formed in the summer of 1982 to bring together concerned lawyers, law students and other legal workers in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin to effect social change. The Guild is dedicated to seeking economic justice, social equity and freedom to dissent. The common thread uniting Guild members is the belief in a legal tradition based on service to the cause of human justice and the public's interest and support for the rights of the poor, workers, minorities, women, gays and lesbians, and progressive activists.

U.H. Legal Forum

The U.H. Legal Forum was formed to provide an outlet for the discussion of contemporary issues of interest. Its purpose is to give students a forum for exploring their own questions and concerns about the legal profession and its interaction with society that a classroom discussion cannot always provide. Recent programs have dealt with "Death and Dying," "The Hawaii Land Reform Act," and "Comparable Worth," with federal and state judges, prominent attorneys and experts from the professional community as participants. Programs are open to the public.

Pacific Asian Legal Studies Student Organization

The Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO) is committed to developing an understanding of Pacific Asian legal systems. The organization sponsors a series of lectures by speakers from the local bar and academic community as well as from Pacific rim countries and the mainland. Other extra-curricular activities include a newsletter, a resource directory and support activities for the emerging

Pacific Asian Legal Studies Program at the Law School. Plans are underway to implement other educational activities including seminars, workshops, and exchange programs. Membership is open to all interested persons.

Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local Inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of former Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the law school. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school.

Student Bar Association

Throughout the school year, the SBA actively develops and promotes school related activities of interest to our students, faculty and the community-at-large. The SBA participates in the orientation program for incoming first year law students and coordinates various social and sporting events which help to facilitate this goal. Other important programs include the presentation of legal forums and debates on various current legal issues.

University of Hawaii Filipino Law Students Association

The U.H.F.L.S.A. was formally organized in the spring of 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii. The Association is dedicated to fulfilling the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawaii for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawaii. To achieve these goals, the Association's major efforts are aimed at providing academic, career and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students, and at recruiting and guiding quality Filipino candidates for enrollment in the UH Law School. Membership is open to *all interested students* currently enrolled in the UH Law School and alumni.

UH Law Newsletter

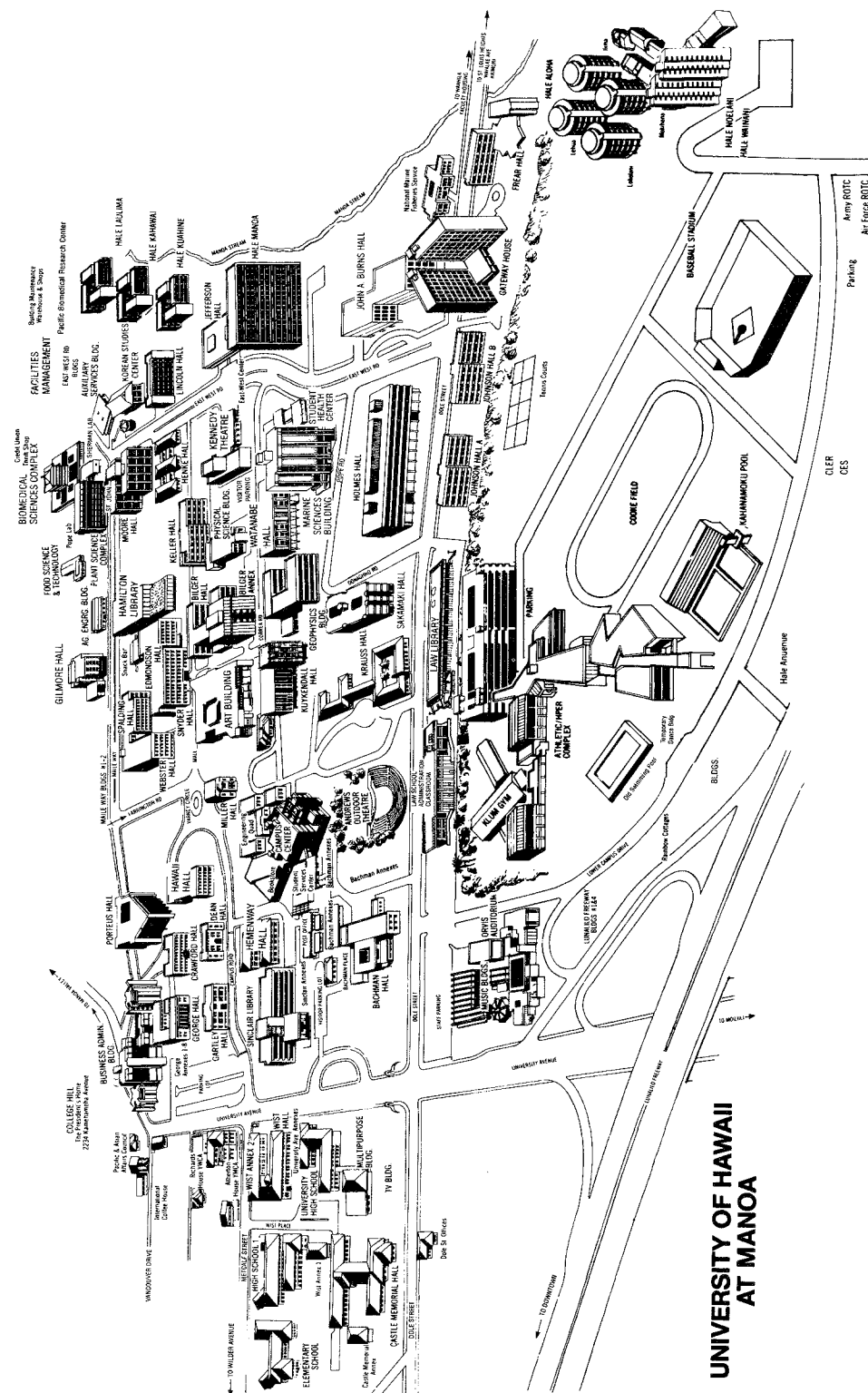
The UH Law Newsletter, published bi-monthly by students of the University of Hawaii Law School, includes features, news items, and activities happening within the Law School and the legal community. Membership to the Newsletter is voluntary. Contributions and articles are also submitted by faculty and guest writers. The Newsletter tries to promote awareness of legal as well as non-legal issues of relevance.

Hawaii Women Lawyers—Student Division (HWL-SD)

HWL-SD was formed in 1986 from the grassroots consciousness-raising organization Women Together to provide women and men students with the opportunity to network with practicing women professionals who are members of Hawaii Women Lawyers. HWL was formed in 1977 to improve the status of women in the legal profession and to promote the advancement of all women by maintaining communication with other women's organizations and by providing educational, instructional and training activities for the advancement and enrichment of women. The student division participates in HWL activities as well as sponsoring its own activities relevant to the law school and the community at large. HWL-SD is devoted to ensuring the integration of women and men within the legal community through ongoing interaction and education on interests of concern to both. Membership to HWL-SD entitles students to publications and mailings of HWL as well as all other privileges afforded to HWL members.



Top: Law students relax on the Law Library lanai with Diamond Head in the background. Bottom: The Courtyard offers pleasant study space.



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
AT MANOA

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